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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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LANDING DOPE.

Plenty of Opium Coming in.

Landed in Small Boats.

It looks now as though the inspect-
ors and guards at the Custom House
have gained the upper hand of the
opium smugglers to the extent that
very little, if any, comes through the
gates. It is a well-known fact that
large quantities have been coming in,
but not as it formerly did.

About a week ago a well-known
handler of dope was seen late at night
running up a small street in the
vicinity of Kakaako, a few minutes later
a hack, driven at a rapid speed, fol-
lowed, and disappeared around one of

Popocatapetl has been bonded to an
American syndicate to mine for sul-
phur.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

GIBSON ACCEPTS

Is Made Deputy Inspector of
Schools.

MR. SCOTT GOES TO KAUAI

Change Goes Into Effect
September First.

Applications for Positions and
Changes Desired—Miss Lof-
quist's Request Granted.

At the regular weekly session of the
Commissioners of Education, held yes-
terday afternoon, there were present
the following: President Cooper, Mrs.
Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, H. S. Town-
send, J. F. Scott, Professor Alexander,
W. A. Bowen and H. von Holt. Min-
utes of the previous meeting were read
and approved.

Minister Cooper reported having
conferred with Mr. Gibson, principal
of Waimea, on the subject of his ac-
ceptance of the position of Deputy In-
spector General of Schools, made vac-
ant by the resignation of Mr. J. F.
Scott. A favorable answer had been
received.

The Commissioners then voted to
give Mr. Gibson the position, his du-
ties to begin on September 1st.

The matter of some one to fill the
place of Mr. Gibson was then discussed.

Mr. Scott was offered the position, ac-
cepted and was forthwith appointed
with the same salary as that given Mr.
Gibson.

Fred Abbott, brother of Osmer Ab-
bott, was appointed to a position in
Lahaina School, his duties to be-
gin on September 1st. Mr. Rosecrans,
vice principal, was put in charge of
Lahaina, in place of Mr. Osmer
Abbott, who will not be back for a
year or so.

President Cooper then referred to a
petition made by Mr. Wood, teacher in
chemistry in the High School, to the
effect that certain apparatus be fur-
nished for the laboratory. The ap-
propriation for such purposes had run out,
and, in order that the purchase of the
necessary apparatus might be effected,
he proposed that the tuition fees of
those pupils in the laboratory class be
remititted and that a fee equal to that
for tuition (50 cents a week) be paid
into the department, the same to be
used in the purchase of the necessary
articles.

Mr. von Holt spoke of several young
people in Kekaha who would be very
glad to obtain the services of a good
teacher after the regular school hours.
This was just left with the Com-
missioners as a hint, in case some teacher
might want to take advantage of the
prospect.

An application for a three-weeks'
leave of absence was received from
Miss Lofquist, who has gone to the
Coast on a sailing vessel, bound for
San Francisco. She stated that she
would do her best to get back to Ho-
nolulu in time for the beginning of
school. Miss Lofquist's application
was granted.

The following applications were
then read by President Cooper and re-
ferred to the Teachers' Committee:

H. Wood, for a position as teacher
in any of the schools of the Republic.

Miss Abbie Guernsey, for a position
as teacher; Kauai preferred.

Miss Anna Thomas, to be transferred
to Lihue.

John K. Kealoha, for a position in
the Lahaina School.

Sam Dowdell, for a position as teach-
er for his sister.

Miss Lillian Richards, recommend-
ing Miss Schoen for a position as
teacher; Holualoa preferred.

M. J. Soares, for a position as teach-
er; to go anywhere.

Miss Mamie Kelly, for a position as
teacher. Miss Kelly has excellent rec-
ommendations and certificates.

Miss Juliette King, for the position
left vacant by the resignation of Miss
May Atkinson.

Miss Ione Armstrong, for a position as
teacher.

Board adjourned at 4 p. m.

IN HONOR OF JOHN CABOT.

BRISTOL, June 24.—The 400th anni-
versary of the discovery by John Ca-
bot of the North American mainland

was celebrated here today by the lay-
ing of the foundation stone for the

Cabot Memorial Tower, on the sum-
mit of Brandon Hill, in the heart of the

city. The memorial will cost about
\$5,000. The stone was laid by the Mar-
quis of Dufferin and Ava.

Prior to the ceremony he was en-
tained at luncheon by the Corpo-
ration of Bristol, and subsequently he re-
ceived the freedom of the city. The

luncheon company included Sir Wil-
liam Whiteaway, the Premier of New

foundland, and Sir Michael Hick
Beach, the Chancellor of the Exche-
quer. No Americans were present.

LANDING DOPE.

Plenty of Opium Coming in.

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ors and guards at the Custom House
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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

the numerous curves. A few nights
later the same man, in company with
a stranger, transferred from one car-
riage to another, both far out on the
Waikiki road, a valuable lot of opium.
The transaction was talked of next
day by the man who landed the opium
and proofs exhibited in corroboration
of it.

About six weeks ago a Victoria
schooner came down and landed \$2,500
worth of opium on the other side of
the island. The man to whom the stuff
was consigned, left here, made all connec-
tions, cached his stuff, and re-
turned to the city in 36 hours. The
method used generally is to drop the
stuff overboard in canvas bags, with
cork floaters attached. It is after-
wards picked up by men in a small
boat.

ATTENDING CONGRESS.

It having been settled in Wash-
ington that the annexation treaty shall
go over to next session, the Hawaiian
Commissioners have left for their first
respective homes, rusticating on the way
in different places. Messrs. Kinney and
Thurston are in Salt Lake City in attend-
ance at the Trans-Mississippi Congress.
They are expected in Honolulu early in August.

TO SEE PRESIDENT

Insane Chinaman Calls at
Executive Building.

Harmless Imbecile Armed With
a File—Removed by
Policeman.

The clerks in the Foreign Office had
rather a peculiar experience yesterday
morning, and for a few minutes they
did not know whether they were in the
presence of a crank or a highbinder.

It seems that in the neighborhood of
11 o'clock a well-dressed Chinaman
walked into the Attorney General's
office, and, without doffing his straw
hat, said: "Hello" to Mr. Smith. The
latter was engaged with a visitor, and
simply nodded his head to the man.

The Chinaman then walked into the
Deputy Attorney General's office and
engaged in conversation with Isaac
Sherwood, who will not be back for a
year or so.

President Cooper then referred to a
petition made by Mr. Wood, teacher in
chemistry in the High School, to the
effect that certain apparatus be fur-
nished for the laboratory. The ap-
propriation for such purposes had run out,
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he proposed that the tuition fees of
those pupils in the laboratory class be
remititted and that a fee equal to that
for tuition (50 cents a week) be paid
into the department, the same to be
used in the purchase of the necessary
articles.

The Chinaman uttered some incoher-
ent sentences, and Sherwood, noticing
that he had a large file in his hand,
persuaded him to leave. The Chinaman
then said he wanted to see Mr. Dole,
and Sherwood directed him to the
Foreign Office. A moment later Major
Potter and another of the clerks heard
someone fooling with the door lock,
then the door opened and the man
walked in. He asked for Mr. Dole, at the same time taking a
seat. Major Potter informed him that
Mr. Dole was busy, and then called to
Sherwood to ring for a policeman. Then
the man began a tirade in Hawaiian,
until it was thought best to remove him.
Major Potter lifted him from the chair and carried him out
into the hall.

The clerks had scarcely gotten over
their surprise, when they heard the
fellow saying that he would rather
have his head cut off than not see Mr.
Dole. Then the door opened again, and
the same fellow walked quickly through
the room into Minister Cooper's office,
and, as the latter was absent, he sat down in his chair and put
his feet on the desk, all the time grasping
the file in his right hand. Things
looked serious for a moment, as the
clerk could not tell what the fellow
would do next. When Minister Cooper
returned he looked at the fellow and beckoned to him to come outside, and
the request was complied with, the
man retiring to the lower hall, where
he carried on a rambling talk in
Hawaiian and Chinese for some minutes,
until he saw a chance to get into the
Interior Office. He had been in there
perhaps five minutes when a police-
man entered and requested him to
come outside, at the same time taking
hold of his "file hand" and leading him
to the door. The Chinaman laughed
and chattered until he got to the foot of
the steps. When told to get into the
brake and ride, he rebelled, and it re-
quired the combined efforts of four
people to land him, the man shouting
"Dolo, Dolo," all the time. He is held
at the station house until the question
of his sanity may be determined.

gigion or report which has been so industriously circulated in this country and elsewhere that Japan has designs against the integrity of sovereignty of Hawaii, am further instructed by the Imperial Government to state most emphatically and unequivocally that Japan has not now and never had such design or designs of any kind whatever against Hawaii.

Permit me to add, in conclusion, Mr. Secretary, that in making this protest and in asking full and careful consideration for it, the Imperial Government are actuated by what they regard as an imperative duty and not by the interests of our country. They prize most highly the cordial relations which have always existed between our countries, and they confidently trust that their representations on this occasion will be received in that spirit of justice and fair dealing which has so notably characterized the intercourse of Japan and the United States.

Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

TOKU HOSHI.

To Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State.

SHERMAN'S REPLY.

Interests of United States Have Been Paramount.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary Sherman has replied to the protest of Japan to the annexation treaty. The Secretary quotes international law and Holbeck, and cites instances in the history of nations to sustain his position. He also says:

"What the Hawaiian treaty of annexation proposes is the extension of the treaties of the United States to the incorporated territories of Hawaii, and it is necessarily extinguished Hawaiian treaties in order that the guarantees of treaty rights to all may be unquestionable and continuous. To this end the termination of the existing treaties of Hawaii is recited as a condition precedent. The treaty of annexation does not abrogate these instruments. It is the fact of the Hawaiians ceasing to exist as an independent contract that extinguishes those contracts."

"As to the vested rights, if any be established in favor of the United States subjects in Hawaii, the case is different, and I repeat that 'there is nothing in the proposed treaty prejudicial to the rights of Japan.' Treaties are terminable in a variety of ways; that of 1886, between Japan and Hawaii, to which your protest is supposed to relate, is denounceable by either party on six months' notice, but its extension would no more extinguish vested rights, previously acquired under its stipulations, than the repeal of a municipal law affects rights of property vested under its provisions."

"As to the point that the maintenance of the status quo of Hawaii is essential to the good understanding of the powers which have interests in the Pacific, it is sufficient to remark that as a fact, through three-quarters of a century, it which the Constitution and Government of Hawaii and the commerce of the Islands with the world have undergone notable changes, the one essential feature of the status quo has been the predominant and paramount influence of the United States upon the fortunes of the group, and that the position that Island territory to the United States, often foreclosed and at times taking tangible shape has been recognized as a necessary contingency, drawing nearer year by year with the passage of events."

AN ALLIANCE POSSIBLE.

Japan Said to Have Opened Negotiations With England.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—One of the most important political incidents connected with the Judicial conference is the relation between Great Britain and Japan. The latter country, since her war with China, has assumed all the dignity and prerogatives of the great powers. Now, with proud humility, she confesses that she needs an European ally, preferably Great Britain.

This Government has been repeatedly approached during the past year with a view to the conclusion of an Anglo-Japanese alliance. The matter was discussed at an interview of the Mikado's Jubilee envoy with Lord Salisbury Monday. The British Premier does not favor an alliance prior to war, but he is very fond of "understandings," and there is good reason to believe that he has arrived at an understanding with the Japanese Government which would be converted into an actual defensive and offensive alliance should trouble occur between England and Russia, which might happen at any moment.

It was therefore, in accordance with the fitness of things that Japan made a brave show at the Jubilee naval review. She was represented by one of the finest battle-ships anchored at Sheerness, and the officers and men of no foreign warship walked about Portsmouth with a finer swagger and more gorgeous plumes than the little Japs.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ACTS
Memorial Favoring Annexation Sent to Washington.

The Chronicle says that the Chamber of Commerce has long been a staunch advocate of the annexation policy, and yesterday's conference was for the purpose of endorsing a memorial destined to show the national law-makers the sentiment of one of the leading business organizations of the Pacific Coast. Capt. J. F. Chapman introduced the memorial, the question was immediately called for, and it was adopted without a dissenting voice. The memorial is as follows:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—"Your Memorialists, citizens of the Pacific Coast of the United States, respectfully but urgently petition your august body for the prompt annexation of the Hawaiian Republic. While it is true that Pacific Coast interests demand it, we respectfully plead for Hawaiian annexation on the broader grounds of national policy, prestige and commercial necessity. We protest against the possibility of this great stronghold in mid-Pacific being permitted to be occupied by any foreign power as a constant menace to this country."

"Every consideration of national, political, social and commercial interests demands prompt territorial annexation. If we object to Hawaiian annexation we should consistently cede Alaska to Great Britain. But we are confident that every intelligent American unbiased by prejudice or personal interest, will support the policy of the administration in the annexation of this friendly Island Republic which has these many years sought to be incorporated with the American Nation."

"As a political and commercial necessity we also pray that the United States Government will aid and facilitate the connection by cable of the Pacific Coast with this splendid new territory. Confident in the wisdom and patriotism of our countrymen in Congress assembled we subscribe ourselves your fellow-citizens."

"THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SAN FRANCISCO."

In answer to arguments against annexation of the Islands, Secretary Gerry proposed an address to the citizens of the State, embodying some of the facts that tend to show the advisability of acquiring the territory that is offered. Portions of it are as follows:

"Objections are based on racial grounds and on the general policy of declining the acquisition of more territory, especially that separated from our country by water. It is argued, with reason, that, inasmuch as we now have difficulty in governing what country we control, it is poor policy to acquire more. Were the new territory, though, New Mexico and California, not to be United States territory?"

"Should we see the Hawaiian Republic under our control, and it is permitted, it might be best to do so, but even so, it would be difficult to govern it. The first and the greatest difficulty is to find a place for it. I think it becomes America, or one of the branches of our country, and a political competitor."

"From the day that annexation is proposed San Francisco and California

will feel the impulse of the increased commerce which even now goes abroad from Hawaii. If we intend to push our commerce and manufacture in competition with the world we need the Hawaiian Islands. Every consideration of patriotism and commercial interest should induce us to support our Government in the policy it has adopted."

WHARF BURNED.

Oceanic Steamship Company Must Wait a Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 30.—The hottest fire that has been seen in this city for some time occurred yesterday afternoon. It destroyed the new Folsom-street wharf, which had just been completed at a cost of \$90,000, and came near to burning up the ship Commodore, lying alongside. The estimated loss is \$30,000 on the wharf, \$10,000 on the ship, and about \$2,000 outside of these. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The contractors have been at work on the Folsom-street wharf for a year, and it would have been turned over today to the Oceanic Steamship Company. The wharf and shed were accepted from the contractors some weeks ago, so the entire loss, except the pavement, will fall on the State.

The wharf, when completed, would have been the finest on the water front. It is probably a total loss, except the iron cylinders, with piles inside, filled with cement and used in the place of ordinary piles for the main support of the wharf. The Redwood Lumber Company, which was putting down the pavement of redwood blocks, boled in asphaltum, will lose about \$2,000, as it had not quite completed its work.

The Oceanic Steamship Company will remain at Pacific-street wharf for six or eight months longer, as it will take that time to rebuild Folsom-street wharf.

WANTS A STATION

Would be Satisfied With a Coaling Station.

Private Letter from Washington Contains Some Interesting Matters.

A private letter, dated July 1st, from a United States Government official at Washington, regarding annexation has the following:

"Japan has protested, and the ex-Queen is doing all in her power to enlist the sympathy of the European governments in her behalf, but I have no idea that either will interfere with President McKinley, when he is ready to annex the Islands."

"But there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has become chronic throughout the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the premises."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the rights of the United States, but a feeling is growing among the members generally, that if Hawaii be secured permanently as a coaling station, they would prefer it that way, rather than assume too much through flat annexation. However, that may be, you may depend upon it that no steps will be taken toward annexation at present unless some foreign power should be attracted by a foreign power. We have our hands too full of national affairs to reach out for territory (which we feel may be had at any time) while matters are in such a state of unrest."

"I regret very much to say that President McKinley's promises of prosperity and increased activity in the commercial lines have not been fulfilled, so that there may be a 'wanamaker party' inflicted upon us, after all. The various departments in the District are in a tumult over the President's wanton violation of principles of the Civil-Service law. I may say that it has extended even to the Army and Navy, to which civilians have been appointed to positions over men, who, by right of the law, are entitled. So numerous have become these unexpected appointments that the feeling to repeal the law is rapidly growing, and I would not be surprised if during the next session of Congress the Civil-Service act would be a thing in history."

"The Hawaiian Commissioners here have been working hard for the consummation of the treaty. I have met Mr. Kinney on several occasions, and have found him as thoroughly posted, apparently, in the affairs in Hawaii as men twice his age. He has been indefatigable in his efforts in what we consider, with him, a just cause, and I shall regret extremely his sharing in defeat, even though you may be assured, it is but temporary."

MAY BE REVOLT IN INDIA.

Mass of Natives Uneasy Under British Rule.

LONDON, July 2.—The newspapers of this city express anxiety at the occurrences in India, intimating that the mass of the natives there are less contented under British rule than was generally believed, and that a rebellion of unpleasant proportions may be threatening. Constant communiqués are passing between the Indian and home Governments.

In several parts of Calcutta it is still dangerous for Europeans to go about, and it is likely to remain so, owing to the nature of the compromise by which the riot was brought to an end. The trouble is greatly increasing by the absence of the higher officials, most of whom are now in the hills. Those who remained behind hesitated to undertake the responsibility of extreme measures. The result was that the riots were not allowed to fire or to take the offensive, even when exposed to every kind of indignity and insult. Their behavior and self-restraint under the circumstances were admirable."

Trouble in Far India.

LONDON, July 3.—The outburst of anti-English feeling in the native press, both of Bengal and Bombay, for months past, has had the outcome which might have been expected, in the outrages at Poonah and the rioting at Chittore. Though there is no doubt that the immediate cause of this was the energy with which the local authorities have been stamping out the bubonic plague, some times necessitating interference with the social relations, customs and traditions of the natives, still the disaffection would not have become acute except for the activity and malicious accusations of unscrupulous agitators who incited the natives to vengeance against individuals and to revolt against the Government.

Destructive Eruption.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, July 1.

Additional details of the eruptions

of Albayo showed that 120 of the inhabitants of the village of Libug perished. The village was greatly damaged and the tobacco crop of the vicinity destroyed. The eruption was accompanied by an earthquake. The shocks were felt over an area of one mile. The volcano of Mayon has been asleep since 1917.

THE PLAGUE BACILLI.

Scientists Say the Germs Penetrate the Human Skin.

VIENNA, July 6.—The special commission sent to India to study the bubonic plague, reports that in a majority of cases of the bacilli enter the body through the skin, although they sometimes enter through the lungs or tonsils. The period of incubation is from four to five days. The rat appears to be the only animal spontaneously affected, and it is not likely the disease will enter Europe under the present methods of supervision, except, perhaps, through rats in ships.

TROUBLE IN AMHERST.

Gates to Resign and Morse to Return.

AMHERST, Mass., June 29.—As a result of dissatisfaction with President Gates' management of Amherst College, his resignation will be handed in and accepted soon, it is said. The resignation of Prof. Anson B. Morse caused the crisis. It has been learned that the trustees voted by a large majority to ask Professor Morse to withdraw his resignation and reaccept the full charge of the department of history, with the understanding that he should take up his work in September, 1898.

China's Beet Sugar Industry.

POMONA, Cal., July 4.—The biggest season of sugar-making ever known at Chino will begin in the next few days. The Chino Beet-Sugar Company's plant is now being prepared for converting over 110,000 tons of beets into refined sugar in the next four months. As it stands today, with the latest machinery and newest devices for refining sugar, the factory has cost over \$1,200,000. This season it will handle the product of nearly 12,000 acres of beets, and will pay out to the farmers for the crop not less than \$360,000, and possibly over \$420,000.

More Talk of Weyler.

NEW YORK, July 5.—A cable to the Sun from Madrid says: It is persistently said that General Weyler will soon be called to Spain. The Queen Regent held a long conference with General Blanco. What they talked about is not known, but it is taken for granted that Blanco will succeed Weyler. The Ministerial press, however, declares that Weyler will remain at his post.

To Develop Ramie Industry.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary Wilson expects to bring a ramie de-
corticating machine from France for
experimenting in the course of a contemplated development of the ramie industry. This machine will be tested and compared with American machines.

Peace in Philippines.

MADRID, July 4.—Special dispatches to the Government announce the complete pacification of the Philippine Islands, and on the strength of these Marshal Primo Rivera, the Captain-General at Manila, has been authorized to revoke the order confiscating the property of rebels.

New Librarian of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The President today nominated John Russell Young of Pennsylvania to be Librarian of Congress, and the nomination was promptly confirmed by the Senate. Young takes the place of Ainsworth R. Spofford, who will remain, however, as adviser and manager.

Leaves the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary Long, on his return to Washington, recommended the approval of the sentence by court-martial in the case of Commander Dennis Mullan, accused of drunkenness on duty while in command of the Pensacola Navy Yard.

England Annexes Solomon Islands.

LONDON, July 5.—A special from Sydney, N. S. W., says that the British warship Wallaroo has hoisted the Union Jack on Russell, Bellona and Stuart Islands, belonging to the Solomon group.

Noted Hymn-Writer Dead.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Miss Maria Straub, well-known as a composer of church and Sunday-School hymns, is dead.

Miss Straub was the author of nearly 200 hymns, all of which have been set to music by American composers.

The Brooklyn Sails for Home.

LONDON, July 6.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn, the sailing of which from Southampton for New York was delayed by the death of the daughter of Rear Admiral Miller, sailed for New York this morning.

MINISTER IRWIN CALLS.

Instructed Regarding Japanese Troubles—Position of Affairs.

Minister R. W. Irwin had a long interview with the Cabinet yesterday, during which he received full instructions regarding the status of the Japanese difficulty. Mr. Irwin was also furnished copies of the correspondence that had passed between the two Governments. In speaking of the interview, Attorney-General Smith remarked yesterday:

"Mr. Irwin has been away from Japan for a long time and knows nothing of the situation. His presence here could not affect the matter in the least, as all communications pass through Minister Shimamura's hands."

We heard nothing from Mr. Hatch by the Gazette which bears particularly on this case. You understand that we claim the right to pass and enforce laws which regulate the immigration

to this country. In one of the first communications received from Minister Shimamura on the subject he admitted that right, but later he claimed for his Government that the enforcement of such a law was in direct violation of the clause in the treaty which gives the subjects of Japan the same rights as those of the most favored nation.

"He will not admit that the investigation held by Minister Cooper was at all just. As a matter of fact, whenever there was a doubt, it was given to the immigrant; men who stated that they had been here before and women who claimed they had friends here whom they would visit, were allowed to remain. This must be admitted as being fair, but Japan claims that we have no right to discriminate.

"The record of the investigation covers a thousand pages or more, but Mr. Shimamura will not admit the justice of it.

"By his decision the matter is narrowed down to a very small compass—to the question of our action being in violation of the treaty. "What do I think if Japan would sever her treaty relations with Hawaii? Why, she would be 'thrown out of court' so far as this difficulty is concerned. I do not know what the general result would be. The treaty has been mutually beneficial. Our interests have been benefited by the Japanese and those people have been benefited through earning money for themselves and their families."

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Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 28x30 inches outside, for

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NO OTHER WORK

Extra Session Will Probably End
With Vote on Tariff.

MANY ITEMS LEFT FOR DECEMBER

A Financial Commission
Expected Then.

Regular Finance Committees May
Wish to Present Currency
Reform Bill.

The Washington Star is authority
for the statement that it has been de-
finitely decided that no effort is to be made to dispose of other legislation in the Senate after the tariff bill has been passed. Both the Hawaiian treaty and the proposition to authorize the appointment of a currency commission will go over until the next session. It is expected that the Hawaiian treaty will be the first important matter taken up at the regular session. An effort is now being made to sidetrack the currency commission proposition altogether. There is considerable opposition among senators to the commission idea. They hold to the theory that the Senate finance committee and the House committee on banking and currency should deal directly with this question, and it is probable that the finance committee will take up the subject of currency reform and endeavor to have a proposition to present to the Senate soon after the regular session begins. If this can be done it will forestall the commission. It was the intention of the President to send a message to Congress before the close of this session, recommending the authorization of a commission, but it is thought that he will be induced not to do this, on the ground that it will be impossible to hold a quorum and that the anticipation of such a course on his part might delay action on the tariff.

INFLUENCE OF MONOPOLIES.

Professor Ross Tells of Expansion
of Interests.

WRIGHT'S, July 6.—Dr. E. A. Ross talked at the Farmers' Summer School this afternoon on "How Economic Changes Put New Strains on Public Men." He prefaced his remarks by saying that his lecture would be divided between the realms of economics and politics.

Continuing, he said in part: "We find many new economic changes. First, there is the rise and growth of natural monopolies as railroads, telegraphs, water companies, street cars, etc., all of which have to do with transportation and communication. Next, the great scale of modern industry leads to the formation of a vast labor market and an increase in the number of men employed. There is the business control of capital, as the coal oil monopolies and the Sugar Trust. The effect of these changes is a drawing together and organization of the labor interests, followed by the creation of a general wage level. This causes a great struggle between capital and labor, thrusts new and great problems on the people and the State.

The great growth of corporations is interesting to notice. At present fully one-fourth of the enterprises of the United States are under the control of corporations. In the corporation, individual responsibility is lost by the separation of ownership and management and by divided ownership. These changes compel the State to take up new tasks and duties. Formerly there was no monopoly and no law was necessary. Now, with great railroads, telegraphs, etc., it is absolutely necessary for the State to arbitrate between the monopolist and consumer.

"The State is required to act in matters in which vast private interests are concerned and to act by ordinary instruments, its officials. These men who represent the public interests are no richer or better paid than formerly, and as the role of the State widens, the interests intrusted to its care become more vital and the stronger is the pressure of sinister interests to induce an official to betray his trust. Has there been any serious collapse of public officials under this new and excessive strain? Certainly, yes."

Examples proving this were given and results shown. The only way to cure this evil, he argued, is first, to get absolutely the best men in the community and see if they will stand the strain. To do this we must keep more free from the party collar, and have a better system of nominations, as by petition. Men who collapse when not properly supported will be heroes when stanchly upheld by their constituents. Every man must know his friends and enemies, and to insure this, although deplorable, we must absolutely have a very acrid, jealous and suspicious view of public questions by the people. It is the only way to find the best material among men. Lastly, we must increase the number of competent men; we must develop a new man by a fuller exercise of the acknowledged moral forces, education, public opinion and religion.

KICKS OVER THE TRACES.

Turkey Virtually Ruptures All Negotiations for Peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—Contrary to expectations the decision of the Council of Ministers yesterday was not favorable to the demands of the Embassadors relative to the Greek-Turkish frontier negotiations. The situation, therefore, is regarded as very strained, the Turkish reply virtually

implying a rupture of the negotiations, and that the powers must make a concession or adopt measures to enforce their decision.

It is reported that the Grand Vizier has decided that he will never sign the agreement based on the strategic lines proposed by the Embassadors. At the same time, it is thought in some quarters that the attitude of the Turkish Government is designed to enable the Sultan to yield later by sacrificing some of his Ministers, and rumors of impending Cabinet changes are already current.

MEDAL WINNERS.

Men Who Made Good Scores in C. G. Shoot.

Following is a list of the members of the Citizens' Guard who came off with medals and bars in the six-months' target shoot, ending June 30, 1897, no off-hand shooting and no sighting shots being allowed:

FIRST CLASS.

Medal and gold bar. Qualifications: Must make 400 over, with one score of 43 or over, in the 10 rounds:

	Div. Score.
E. Hingley, Co. 7.....	428
L. A. Choy, Lahaina.....	428
W. D. Wishard, Lihue.....	426
Chas. Everett, Co. 7.....	425
W. I. Wells, Hanamaulu.....	422
C. H. W. Hitchcock, Hilo.....	413
W. F. Storey, Co. 5.....	411
N. Omsted, Hana.....	411
A. N. Hayselden, Lahaina.....	410
J. Batchelor, Staff.....	407
C. L. Crabbe, Co. 3.....	404
J. L. Torbert, Mtd. Res.....	404
E. Devauchelle, Lahaina.....	401

SECOND CLASS.

Medal and silver bar. Qualification: Must make 380 or over, with one score of 40 or over, in the 10 rounds:

	Div. Score.
G. H. Cummings, Wailuku.....	399
V. J. Faggaros, Co. 7.....	398
E. E. Richards, Hilo.....	398
Geo. H. Greene, Co. 5.....	397
H. C. Ovenden, Hana.....	397
Otto Oss, Co. 2.....	393
W. H. Wilcox, Hanamaulu.....	393
D. W. McNichol, Co. 6.....	392
W. F. Dillingham, Mtd. Res.....	392
C. Tuck, Hana.....	388
G. A. Hanson, Hana.....	386
R. W. Atkinson, Mtd. Res.....	385
Geo. Carter, Hanamaulu.....	383
F. W. Manning, Hana.....	382
Wm. J. Sheldon, Lahaina.....	381

THIRD CLASS.

Medal and bronze star. Qualification: Must make 350 or over:

	Div. Score.
W. R. Campbell, Co. 7.....	378
Dr. R. McGettigan, Hana.....	379
M. Johnson, Co. 5.....	377
Wm. Hanks, Hana.....	377
Geo. Lucas, Co. 7.....	375
Sam Greene, Co. 5.....	375
H. C. Austin, Hilo.....	375
C. S. Judd, Co. 3.....	374
C. F. Chillingworth, Mtd. Res.....	372
H. Dickenson, Lahaina.....	372
R. Moore, Co. 3.....	369
B. R. Campbell, Co. 7.....	369
H. A. Parmelee, Co. 4.....	368
K. S. Gjerdum, Hana.....	361
H. W. Gaban, Co. 7.....	361
Frank Gertz, Co. 5.....	360
Geo. L. Desha, Co. 7.....	358
Thos. Carpenter, Co. 6.....	357
E. P. Mabie, Co. 6.....	357
H. F. Gibbs, Mtd. Res.....	356
E. L. Doyle, Co. 7.....	350

Hawaii's Young People.

MR. EDITOR:—Early in the present year Mr. Osmer Abbott, principal of Lahainaluna Seminary, announced that he would shortly commence the publication of a 16-page juvenile monthly, devoted especially to the children of the Hawaiian Islands. The announcement met with very general favor, though it was the feeling of those who knew most of the situation that it was a big undertaking and one that would be of doubtful issue in the hands of a less energetic and efficient man.

The subscription price of the new periodical was made such as to barely pay running expenses, the printing outfit belonging to the seminary being used. It was a surprise to many friends of the new enterprise when Mr. C. E. Rosecrans, vice-principal of Lahainaluna Seminary undertook to make the new periodical an illustrated magazine. This he did, and the labors of these two men have produced five numbers, each better than its predecessor. The periodical has already passed its experimental stage, and is recognized, with some faults and crudities, as one of the great educational factories of the land.

Mr. Abbott has now gone from Lahainaluna for a year and left the burden of the paper upon Mr. Rosecrans, who is anxious to improve the paper. The illustrations have thus far been made by the chalk plate process, which everyone familiar with its working knows requires the hand of a trained artist. If this process could be exchanged for one of the photographic processes it would relieve Mr. Rosecrans of much drudgery and at the same time improve the illustrations. Besides this, new type is needed, and more of it, as the type now on hand is too small and too old to make a dress suitable for a paper for children. It is in the interests of these educational improvements that the benefit concert is to be given at the Y. M. C. A. next Saturday evening, and I beg to assure your readers that in my opinion the object is a worthy one and that in my opinion helping on Hawaii's young people is helping the children of Hawaii to a better education and a better manhood than they would otherwise attain.

HENRY S. TOWNSEND.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at Mendon, Mich., says all of the good testimonials that have been published by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy could be duplicated in that town. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

KICKS OVER THE TRACES.

Turkey Virtually Ruptures All Negotiations for Peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—Contrary to expectations the decision of the Council of Ministers yesterday was not favorable to the demands of the Embassadors relative to the Greek-Turkish frontier negotiations. The situation, therefore, is regarded as very strained, the Turkish reply virtually



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will sleep better and wake in better
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MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

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CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

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Hand Stamped Belts!

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Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1897

THE NEWS.

The last word from the outer world, by the Gaelic, is quite as favorable to Hawaii as could be expected. The definite adoption by the Senate, of the House clause in the Tariff Bill, exempting Hawaiian products from duty, settles that question for the present in accordance with the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty. Whether annexation is or is not acted on at the regular session, next December, that question is not likely to arise again very soon.

But, although there was a little discussion on the matter, both Jones of Arkansas and White of California favoring abrogation of reciprocity, the House clause was adopted. The lack of discussion, and action without division was because of the general conviction that the real question at issue is annexation. When that treaty comes before the Senate an exhaustive and interesting discussion may be expected. It is nearly certain that the annexation treaty will go over to the regular session.

THE ANNEXATION TREATY.

The news is most satisfactory in this behalf. While it appears to be pretty definitely settled that action on the Treaty by the Senate will be deferred to the regular session, opening in December, yet, in Congress and throughout the country the impression is gaining ground and strength, that Hawaii will be annexed. The matter last accounts was still in the hands of the Foreign Affairs sub-committee, Davis, Morgan and Foraker, all of whom are believed to favor the measure.

The preliminary protest of Japan against annexation, has been followed by a formal protest, which the State Department referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The text of the protest was published in yesterday's Advertiser.

Liliuokalani has followed up her protest, made as Queen of Hawaii, by visits to the Senate where she has interviewed members. The only Palmer continues to make announcements and issue proclamations. And so the fight is on!

Let not the friends of annexation in Hawaii relax for one moment the most earnest effort. If it is believed that the cause is safe and that no further work is needed and so nothing, or next to nothing, is done, the result will probably be DEFEAT! Let us not deceive ourselves; the hottest fight is yet before us. The six months respite, is exactly what the Trust, Mr. Oxnard, Spreckels, the beet sugar people want. No expense, no effort will be spared to fill the minds of Senators and Congressmen with false statements and misapprehension as to the facts. If the facts, all the facts, only the facts, are placed before these gentlemen, in concise, clear form, it will have an irresistible effect and it will result in success for annexation and a bright in place of a dismal future for Hawaii.

THE NEW INCOME TAX LAW.

Some days since, we published a full digest of this new law. Since then, the assessment blank has been distributed throughout the country, with the law in full. With the view of throwing a little light on this new mode of raising funds,

now to Hawaii we give its principal points below, remarking that it is entirely distinct from the property tax, which is still in force.

the blanks for which are yet to be issued.

This law was passed during the last session of the Legislature, held in 1896, and went into operation on the first day of July, 1897. Income in Hawaii have never before been taxed, the old laws having specified only real and personal property as taxable. The first section of the law reads, in part:

"From and after the first day of July, A. D. 1897, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income derived by every person residing in the Republic, and by every person residing without the Republic, from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Republic, and by every servant or officer of the Republic, wherever residing, a tax of one per cent. on the amount so derived, provided, that while the gains, profits or income of any such person who resides within the Republic, or of any servant or officer of the Republic wherever residing shall not have exceeded the sum of Four Thousand Dollars for the preceding twelve months, only so much of such gains, profits or income as exceeds the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, shall be liable to such tax."

Under this law, if a man possesses an income of four thousand dollars per annum, and the whole of his income is spent as fast as received, he is obliged to pay on one half of it, the tax amounting to twenty dollars.

There are eight sections to the new law. The first quoted in part above, applies to office holders under the Government residing here or abroad, as well as to all individuals who have salaries. The tax applies to the year ending June 30, 1897.

Section 2 refers to corporations, which shall pay the same tax—one per cent. annually—on the net profits or income above actual operating and business expenses from all property owned, and every business, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the Republic, of all corporations doing business for profit in the Republic of Hawaii, "no matter how or where created and organized," etc., with certain exceptions of charitable, religious, fraternal and other associations specified in it.

Section 3 which is quite lengthy in its details, is devoted to the method of estimating incomes, which include notes, bonds and other securities of every kind, sales of real estate, and all other gains, profits, and incomes derived from any source whatever. All necessary expenses actually incurred may be deducted, with some exceptions specified. Dividends received by individuals from corporations which have paid their taxes are not required to be reported as incomes, nor are they taxable, nor is any gift or inheritance or sums derived from sources that have already been taxed.

Section 4 relates to all business corporations of every kind, which are required to make full returns between the first and thirty-first days of August. These returns will cover the twelve months ending June 30th last, and call for the gross receipts from sales at home and abroad of every kind and nature. The expenses for the same period, the net profits, the amount paid on account of interest, annuities and dividends separately, and the amounts paid for salaries.

Section 5 relates to incomes exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, also to guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, etc. "But persons having an income of fifteen hundred dollars or a less amount, are not required to make such report." Under this section, any person or corporation or any resident manager of any foreign corporation is required to make full returns of the business, under certain penalties for non-compliance with the terms of the law.

Section 6 requires all corporations to keep regular and accurate books of account, in which all transactions shall be entered in regular order, and in case of refusal or neglect to do so, the assessor is authorized to make such returns as he may be able to do, from such data as he can obtain, adding one

hundred per cent. to his estimate which "shall then be the lawful assessment of such income and shall not be subject to appeal."

Section 7 relates to failure or refusal to return the assessment blank, as well as to faulty statements. The assessor is authorized in such cases, to make a return "according to the best information that he can obtain," and in case of any false or fraudulent return, the assessor is authorized to add 200 per cent. to such tax. Any person or corporation feeling aggrieved at the assessor's returns, may appeal to the tax appeal court, which holds its session in October of each year.

Section 8 names the fifteenth day of November, when the taxes on incomes shall be due and payable. If not then paid, a penalty of ten per cent. will be payable on the whole amount due, with nine per cent. per annum interest added after that date until paid.

The main points of the income law are given here simply to call the attention of the taxpayers to its requirements, the principal items in which are here pointed out. An income tax is a new departure here in Hawaii, and will naturally meet with much disfavor.

It was, however fully discussed in the last legislature, and after prolonged debates and postponements in both houses, was finally adopted as the law of the land. If honestly carried out, it will result in a considerable gain to the public exchequer,—perhaps sufficient to enable the Republic of Hawaii to reduce its national debt to \$4,000,000—the amount to which the treaty of annexation limits the liability of the United States Government, in the transfer of sovereignty, in case of ratification by the Senate.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TO HAWAII.

One of the strongest arguments in support of action on the part of the United States for immediately accepting the offer which has been made for annexing this group to its territory, is the necessity of securing control of an outpost of immense value as a naval depot and base of supplies in the event of war.

No European or Asiatic power possesses any important naval station in the North Pacific near the American coast, except England, and it is not likely that there will ever be war between her and the United States; while it is not improbable that war may take place with some other power. In these days warships are wholly dependent on coal, and without a sufficient supply of it, they are utterly helpless at sea as war vessels, and of course must be at the mercy of any more fortunate rival. The very possession of Hawaii as a naval station, might prevent a threatened war, especially with Japan, the only nation that can now be considered as a rival to the United States in its possession, and which will most surely acquire it, in some way or other, and in the near future too, if America declines the offer.

The fact that there are 20,000 Japanese males now here, possessing no rights of citizenship, nor any special rights save those of domicile, granted alike to all foreigners, many of which Japanese are intelligent and more or less educated, some of whom have been trained as soldiers—leaves an open question whether if the demand should be made by the Japanese government, the present Hawaiian government would not be compelled by pressure to amend its law and grant to them the rights of citizenship. If positively denied, what consequences might result need not be predicted. Some may say that this is idle talk, but revolutions have sprung from smaller causes than this. No one would object to the large immigration of Japanese, were a like number of Americans or Europeans to immigrate hither, with their families

and settle. But it is the large number of one nationality, that do not speak a language understood by any other nationality here, that now attracts attention. Very large numbers of Europeans enter the United States annually, a large majority of them being strangers to the English language and customs. But they speak a dozen or more different languages, and can never be banded together as a menacing element. In a few years their native dialects and habits are lost in the vast English-speaking crowd of Americans, whose customs, habits and speech they adopt. Not so with Japanese in Hawaii. They are a separate distinct class, speaking a language of their own, living and doing business in their own peculiar way, and as such, are a menace to the peace of the country, unless controlled by a stronger arm than that of Hawaii. Herein lies the risk attending this new element of our population, which must be guarded against in future, or Hawaii will become a Japanese colony within a very few years.

In the earlier days of Japanese modern history, the people were forbidden to leave that country, and very few went abroad to remain. It was this fact that disarmed the negotiators of our first treaty with Japan, made in 1871. Neither Minister Long nor the King's Ministers here anticipated any change in the existing regulations, and therefore made no provision for a contingency which was never anticipated as likely to happen. It was the old tabu that still existed in Japan that removed all suspicion on the part of Hawaii, at the time the treaty was made. If any one had then seriously suggested that there might soon be an influx of Japanese to Hawaii, he would have been deemed an idiot, and laughed at by both parties to the treaty. Hence no provision was made in the treaty, which has outlived the conditions existing at the time it was made. This is a point, which should not be overlooked at this time.

INDIA.

It is pretty generally recognized by English authorities, after the lapse of many years, that certain signs and marks which were found to be widespread throughout India, had reference to the Sepoy rebellion which subsequently broke out. Quite recently, it was thought that signs, marks and characters observed quite generally throughout the country might possibly have reference to further trouble. In the news items by the Gaelic, very serious trouble seems to be impending, and there have been a number of grave outbreaks against the English authority.

Further news in this behalf will be looked for with intense interest.

An artesian well has recently been successfully bored through a coral reef at Keywest, which is one of the chain of coral islands off the southern end of Florida. The drill went to a depth of two thousand feet, and samples of the borings throughout the entire depth were collected for Prof. Agassiz. The coral formation was found to be about fifty feet through. A splendid flow of water was obtained at the depth of two thousand feet. The coral formation of 50 feet was considered as extraordinary. In these islands it has been found at various depths from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet.

Whether this fact indicates a subsidence or rise in the island is not certain. On this, however, is certain that coral formations are found here on Oahu at various elevations of five to sixty feet above sea level. If Prof. Agassiz could visit Honolulu and examine the coral and what are called limestone beds on Oahu, he could gather data which might afford better evidence of the formation of islands in the Pacific than can be found in any other way. That the coral insects work to a greater depth than is generally supposed, the islands in this ocean furnish ample evidence.

The Legislature of the State of New York, at its last session, passed a resolution directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to make experiments in beet cultivation, of not less than half an acre in every county of the State, with the best seeds that can be procured. The owners of the farms where the experiments are made, are to be paid \$25 each for services in connection with the planting and care of the beets. They are also required to make weekly reports of the experiments.

And when the beets are ripe, they are to be tested at the State Agricultural Station, in regard to their saccharine value. This will be one of the most thorough and satisfactory experiments yet made in any state, and will indicate what parts are best adapted to beet culture and sugar manufacture. The new tariff is bound to give a great impetus to the beet sugar industry, and its growth during the next four years will undoubtedly prove phenomenal.

Nothing could be more pleasant than the advices received Tuesday by the Gaelic's mail. The work of the extra session was drawing to a close, and as the lower house of Congress is understood to favor most of the changes in the tariff bill, which have been adjusted in the Senate on a compromise basis, it has probably been finally passed and signed by the President before this date, to take effect immediately. In Cuban affairs, no change is reported. General Weyler is as profuse in his promises as ever, but gives no evidence of any substantial success, and in the opinion of those in the United States best capable of judging, never will succeed. The trouble between Greece and Turkey seems no nearer a close than one month ago, while Turkey continues to devastate Thessaly, which is peopled mostly by Greeks. The European powers appear to be paralyzed, and unable to act in bringing about a settlement. No definite advices have been received, as to what is being done by them, and in the meanwhile the Turk has his own way.

The recent retirement of Librarian Spofford of the Congressional library in Washington was a unique occurrence. One of the reasons given by Mr. Spofford for refusing to be a candidate for renomination was, that applicants for positions in the new library have consumed so much of his time during the past few months, that he has been prevented from giving the attention to his duties which they required. It seems that the persistent office seeker is no respecter of persons. Fortunately the great library will not lose the valuable services of Mr. Spofford, as he has been appointed chief assistant librarian. He will devote himself chiefly to preparing information for members of Congress and to selecting additions to the library, each a task which only a man with his intimate knowledge of the contents of the Congressional library, and his experience among books could successfully perform.

An item of news on another page refers to a valuable discovery in sugar manufacture, made by Mr. Hartmann, chemist in the Paiaiokalani sugar mill on Hawaii. It consists in using the juice from the third mill for macerating trash from the first mill. The idea is a very simple one, and at first glance would hardly seem to be worth the efforts of a trial. But repeated experiments have demonstrated that it results in an increase of sugar. To be sure, the amount of increase is small—only

one per cent.—but one per cent. counts largely when we are approaching the perfect standard. Mr. James Renton visited the Paiaiokalani mill a few days ago, and when he found the results of this very simple discovery, he decided to introduce the process into his mill in Hamakua. Other planters here will do the same.

Mr. Smith's Statement.

MR. EDITOR:—The interview with me in regard to the controversy with Japan, as reported in your issue of this morning, is in some respects, incorrect.

I did not state that Minister Shimamura "will not admit that the investigation held by Minister Cooper was all just."

My statement was that the Japanese claim was based on the ground that our immigration laws and regulations were in violation of treaty rights; that they had not entered into the merits of the investigations.

In regard to Minister Irwin's interview with the Executive Council, I did not state that he knew nothing of the situation, nor that his presence in Japan could not affect the matter in the least, but said Mr. Irwin did not know what had passed between the two Governments, so we had informed him of the correspondence.

The reporter then asked if the matter would now be turned over to Mr. Irwin. I replied: "No, the correspondence would be carried on with Minister Shimamura."

WILLIAM O. SMITH.

Honolulu, July 15, 1897.

BISHOP WILLIS AGAIN.

Talks About Annexation Over in London.

LONDON, June 23.—The Rt. Rev. A. Willis, Episcopal Bishop of Honolulu, has arrived in London to attend the Lambeth Ecclesiastical Conference. He was interviewed today regarding the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, and said he was surprised at the rapid action of the American Government. He added that he believed that difficulty with China and Japan is inevitable.

The annexation will annul, ipso facto, the laws relating to the expulsion of Chinese from United States territory. He was certain that the natives and many honorable foreigners would prefer death to annexation. They would undoubtedly prefer a proper, stable Government under the protection of a strong nation like England. Impending events would unmask the Americans and show the quality of their humanity and morality.

EX-QUEEN LIL WAS THERE.

She Watches Congress Work From the Gallery.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was the center of observation in the Senate today. She came unheralded, sent a card to Senator Perkins, of California, and waited in the ante-room like a common supplicant for Senatorial favor. Finally, she was admitted to the Marble Room with her suit, consisting of chamberlain, military attache and lady-in-waiting.

Senator Perkins appeared and paid his respects, and was followed by other members of the Senate, brought out by calls from Her ex-Majesty. After many interviews she was escorted by Senator Perkins to the private gallery, where she viewed the Senate in action, Rawlins, of Utah, being then engaged in addressing his colleagues on lead ore and the Democratic platform.

While the Hawaiians, although within the range of the Monroe doctrine, are undoubtedly aliens, ex-Queen Liliuokalani's application for a pension shows that she is rapidly becoming Americanized. Philadelphia Record.

First

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla have been accomplished through purified blood. Serofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it eradicates the

Last

Vestiges of those impurities which have been developing, perhaps for years, in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It absolutely and permanently cures when all other medicines fail, because Hood's Sarsaparilla

Always

Strikes at the root of the disease, which is in the blood. Thousands testify that they have been absolutely cured of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although they had become disengaged by the failure of other medicines to give any relief. No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla, because

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

In the heat—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the only Pills to take

Hood's DRUG COMPANY. Wholesale Agents.

TOMPKINS SCHOOL

Dr. Brown Continues Interesting Talk.

Methods of Teaching in Well Known Institute of Learning.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

On Monday and Tuesday afternoons, Prof. Brown addressed a full gathering of the first section of the Summer School on the Tompkin's School, in Oakland, Cal.

Prof. Brown began by pointing out the immense value to be obtained from visiting good schools. A teacher may be doing poor work, and be ignorant of the fact until a visit to a good school opens his eyes. A visit to a good school supplies the teacher with good models.

A discussion then took place upon what should be looked for on visiting a school. The order, atmosphere, (physical and moral), the physical condition of the children etcetera should be examined. Dr. Brown spoke of "Ragged Edges" in the school room. A teacher may be giving good instruction to those near him, and those who are some distance away from him may not be giving close attention. The teaching is good but it has "Ragged Edges." Emerson, in speaking of Napoleon said that he always knew what to do next, and added "Most men have no next." Dr. Brown would look to see if the teacher had a "Next." Speaking of the interest of the pupils, it should be a question of quality rather than of degree. The question should be asked, "Is the interest of the pupils in the subject matter, or is it in class standing, getting above another prizes, etc." The interest should be in the subject matter.

Prof. Brown then went on to describe the work of the Tompkin's school. Entering the school, we find Mrs. Coady in charge of one of the receiving rooms. The first thing on the day's programme is the inspection. The condition of the hands and clothing is inspected, and where necessary, the children are required to wash their hands, sew on buttons and mend their clothes.

Next comes a talk about homes. By this talk the teacher learns the condition of the child's home, learns of any sickness or distress in the family, and thereby can get into sympathy with her children, and the school and home are thus brought into sympathy.

Then follows a lesson in reading. The children select some object for nature study, and make observations about it to the teacher. Some particularly pertinent sentence is used, and the teacher writes it upon the blackboard. The children now read this sentence and thus their reading lesson is on the subject of the most immediate interest to them. It is to be noticed also that the words used are those of the children themselves. If the class is well advanced in the grade, other sentences are taken from further discussions, and previous reading lessons are reviewed.

After the children have done as much of this work as they can profitably do at one time, they take up some of the kindergarten work—sewing, etc. They are frequently required to sew in their papers outlines of letters previously placed upon the papers by the teachers. Sometimes they go across the hall and join with the children of the kindergarten in one of their circle games.

There is another receiving room in the Tompkin's school of which Mrs. Walker is the teacher. Mrs. Coady receives a new class at the beginning of the school year, in August. Mrs. Walker receives a new class in January. The teachers carry their classes through the full year, and the work of the two rooms frequently overlaps. But there is freedom allowed in the school to such an extent that these teachers while working in harmony, do not follow the same plan. They agree however in teaching the children to read about that in which they are interested.

Mrs. Walker begins with the story of "Silver-Hair and the Three Bears." First she tells the story through as a whole, so that the child may get it in a general way. Then she begins at the first and repeats it sentence by sentence, the pupils repeating it after her. The story is then written on the blackboard. The children repeat the story as the teacher points out the words. The story is prepared on slips of paper in script and ordinary print. The children read from the printed slips.

The children now write on the blackboard the matter they have been reading. First they "write in the air"—i.e. go through the motions of writing on the blackboard while standing a few feet away from it. In this they follow the teacher as she traces the letters. It has been found that the children take great interest in copying the slips.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The second section of the Summer School listened yesterday morning to Professor Brown on the subject of "Attention in the School Room."

In his introductory remarks, Professor Brown spoke of the necessity of building up the character of the pupil, and gave notice that today the question will be propounded, "Is Knowledge Power?"

The subject of attention in the school room is a very important one; in fact, it is the most important subject in its bearing upon education with which psychology has to do.

Psychologists recognize two kinds of attention—(a) voluntary, (b) involuntary—and the teacher has to do with a third kind—(c) enforced.

(a) Voluntary attention is attention given with a wish to do so.

(b) Involuntary attention is attention given without a wish to do so.

(c) Enforced attention is attention given under compulsion.

Enforced attention is not economical for either pupil or teacher, but the teacher has a great deal to do with it. The kind of attention which is most valuable is involuntary, but it is better for the teacher to think that the child is better than he is, for the child will try to reach up to the teacher's standard.

Continuing his lecture on attention, Professor Brown pointed out the fact that voluntary attention is closely allied to enforced attention. In voluntary attention we are attending to something further away in preference to that which is nearer. There are some educators who affirm that children have no power of voluntary attention, and that they must be amused and interested. Dr. Brown thought that this is a mistake. There are some children who have a "sense of ought." The cultivation of voluntary attention is one of the most important steps in the cultivation of character. The teachers who believe that children have "the sense of ought" will succeed with children much better than those who deny that they have it. It is better for the teacher to think that the child is better than he is, for the child will try to reach up to the teacher's standard.

A teacher may talk "over the heads" of the children in a way which is good. Let the child feel confidence in his teacher and that he is getting a share of a life which is higher than his. To do all this requires true art in the teacher.

In the afternoon Dr. Brown continued his lecture before the first section on "Seeing." The practical application of the observations of Wednesday were discussed at some length.

Next to the interest taken in Dr. Brown's lectures by the teacher-pupils in the school is that given the concert, which takes place in Y. M. C. A. hall tomorrow night, under the auspices of Mr. Rosecrans, for the benefit of "Hawaii's Young People." An excellent program of 11 numbers has been arranged, and the best local talent will appear.

CAPTAIN COTTON'S RELIEF.
Captain Dyer Will Arrive July 21, Next.

News was received by the Gaelic to the effect that Commander N. M. Dyer has been detached from duty as Inspector of the first light house district and is ordered to Honolulu to take command of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, relieving Captain C. S. Cotton on the 24th inst.

Captain Dyer has just been examined for promotion and has received his commission as Captain. His relief of Captain Cotton has no significance whatever, the latter's three years term of sea duty having nearly expired.

Rear Admiral Miller will relieve Admiral Beardslee as soon as the former returns from Spithead, England. Admiral Beardslee is slated for duty in Washington as president of the Naval Examining board.

A Valuable Discovery.

Mr. E. Hartmann, chemist for the Onomea Sugar Company, has prepared an article for the next number of the Planters' Monthly, on a method by which better extraction may be obtained by macerating after the second mill, and using the juice from the third mill to macerate the trash from the first mill.

The experiment has been tried in the mill at Papaiakou, and the extraction increased from 94 per cent to 95 per cent, with a dilution of only a little over 13 per cent.

Mr. Hartmann's article on the subject will include a demonstration of the theory, and also a comparison between the results obtained during a week's work with this method and those that would have been obtained during the same period by the old method of maceration.

A Great Crew Dines.

The night previous to the Cornell-Yale-Harvard boat race at Poughkeepsie, the famous Harvard '77 crew was dined in New York by L. N. Littauer, one of the old crew. The next day they attended the race in a body and cheered for Harvard's old crew. It is interesting to know that F. H. Allen, Harvard '89, and coxswain of the crew, was a son of Judge Allen, of the Supreme Court of Hawaii. The former coxswain is remembered by his friends in college as being a "short lad with a long name." He was popular with the men who knew him. He is now practicing law in New York.

Ocean Record Gone.

HURST CASTLE, June 30.—2:30 A. M.—Passed: Steamer St. Louis, Raridale, from New York to Southampton.

On this voyage the St. Louis has broken the New York-Southampton record, 6 days, 10 hours and 55 minutes, which has been held by the Furst Bismarck since September, 1893.

To equal the time of her fastest previous eastward passage, 6 days, 11 hours and 30 minutes, the St. Louis was due to arrive off the Needles, two miles this side of Hurst Castle, at 4:27 o'clock this morning. She has, therefore, lowered the eastward record by more than one and one-half hours.

Funeral of Late E. Ross.

Early yesterday afternoon the remains of the late E. Ross, who was drowned while bathing alongside his ship, the U. S. S. Marion, were interred in Nuuanu Cemetery. Chaplain Edmundson, of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, conducted the services at the grave. The usual salute was fired. The funeral party was commanded by Lieutenant Kellogg, of the Marion. There were in line the Philadelphia Band, the usual squad of eight marines and about a hundred bluejackets from both the American men-of-war.

New Crockery.

The Brehilda, of the Theo. H. Davies & Co. line, arrived a few days ago with her cargo in splendid condition. W. W. Dimond received by her a large assortment of English crockery of the Cleveland shape, which he sells in single pieces or full sets at low prices.

REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.

2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.

3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.

4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.

5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemic dysentery.

6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.

7. Because it is the most prompt and reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.

8. Because it produces no bad results.

9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.

10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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1. We see with our minds as well as with our eyes, as shown by the drawing of the union jack more completely than in the figure given.

2. The things that we know best we look at with the least care. Those familiar with the Hawaiian language declared that they spent the least time on that section of the figure in which the Hawaiian words are placed. Yet they all succeeded in writing these words correctly. On the other hand, those not familiar with Hawaiian looked at this part of the figure and yet made mistakes in copying.

3. Seeing with our minds is good as well as bad. It helps us to see much in a little time, as shown by the experiment with the Hawaiian words.

4. We do not remember all that we see.

5. It is of no use to see unless we remember what we have seen.

6. Drawing trains us to see.

A discussion then followed on the application of these six observations to the work of the school room.

It was agreed that observations 4, 5 and 6 afford most that is practical for the work of the school room.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The second section of the Summer School met in the High School building yesterday morning.

After a review of previous work, the discussion of the question, "Is Knowledge Power?" was taken up. It was developed in the discussion that knowledge is of two kinds: 1. That acquired from books or the instruction of others. 2. That acquired by the individual. Several persons thought that knowledge was potential power. Many instances were given of people having knowledge, but no ability to apply their knowledge to the practical affairs of life. The possession of separate facts does not constitute knowledge. Teachers are often inclined to think that it does, and insists upon children learning a long list of more or less disconnected facts. This is not the best kind of knowledge. It was found that so much could be learned from the discussion that it would be well to take it up another day.

Professor Brown again laid before the class the minimum importance of character-building. This should receive, if possible, far more careful thought from the teacher than arithmetic or geography. In order to build up the character of his pupil, the teacher should give great attention to the development of his own character. He should speak out of the depth of his life. He must have real spiritual vitality. He must have large sympathy. For this work preparation is necessary. The teacher should avail himself of the normal and high school courses of study, but this study should not cease when he leaves school. Some teachers can do more than they are doing in this direction. If they can, they ought. This is not only a duty of the teacher. It is a noble privilege.

Continuing his lecture on attention, Professor Brown pointed out the fact that voluntary attention is closely allied to enforced attention. In voluntary attention we are attending to something further away in preference to that which is nearer. There are some educators who affirm that children have no power of voluntary attention, and that they must be amused and interested. Dr. Brown thought that this is a mistake. There are some children who have a "sense of ought." The cultivation of voluntary attention is one of the most important steps in the cultivation of character. The teachers who believe that children have "the sense of ought" will succeed with children much better than those who deny that they have it. It is better for the teacher to think that the child is better than he is, for the child will try to reach up to the teacher's standard.

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PRESS OPINIONS

Difficult to State if Majority Favor Annexation.

YET NUMBER OPPOSING IS SMALL

Asiatic Labor is No Longer the Slogan.

Traditional Policy of United States is Favorable to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, July 1—The proposed treaty of annexation between Hawaii and the United States has probably been noticed and discussed by every newspaper in the country, during the last two weeks. In several days travel covering some hundreds of miles, in the Middle States, I have noticed the discussion in all of the local papers, to be obtained on the trains, and a further examination of the exchange lists of one of the great dailies in New York city, shows the large extent of interest in every section.

To sum up the general sentiment, and state what it is, with accuracy, is impossible, because, after all, only a fraction of these papers are available for reference, at any one point. If the question is asked: "Is the press of the United States in favor of annexation, or is it unfavorable?" the reply must be: "It is impossible to say." As an opinion, based on a variety of data, but subject to revision. I would say that a large number of the leading papers are enthusiastic about the treaty and so are many lesser papers.

One reading these would infer that there was a preponderating sentiment in favor of annexation. At the same time, many able journals like the Springfield Republican and the Boston Herald oppose it on the usual grounds taken by conservatives, which is that the people of this country should cultivate their own land before taking in more. A friendly Senator said yesterday, in conversation, that several of his colleagues remarked: "What do we know about colonies? How can we govern them? Must we upset the uniformity of our laws, in order to govern Hawaii?" But it is a most fortunate matter that there is little bitterness or anger in the general discussion of the subject.

The traditional policy of the United States, which holds Hawaii within "the sphere of their influence" is a deep ground swell, which almost imperceptibly carries the people towards annexation. Moreover, the number of papers that advocate the cutting of the hawser, which the United States has extended to Hawaii, is small.

The financial depression at the present time is unfavorable to new departures. A general feeling of prosperity and hopefulness would make thousands, even millions, more enthusiastic about national expansion.

The people of Hawaii may congratulate themselves on the fact that nearly two-thirds of the Senators are in favor of the proposed treaty, although the two-thirds is not assured. Some of these are enthusiastic. Some have grave doubts, but believe, on the whole, that the treaty should be made, and will so vote. Many of them feel that "the dog-in-the-manger" policy is unjust, and all trifling with Hawaii should cease. The positive action of the President in negotiating a treaty brings the Republicans into line. Senator Perkins must "fall in" or step out. Whether the negotiating of the treaty at the present time was a judicious act remains to be seen. The President was not entirely satisfied that it was the best move to make, as he knew that it would not be acted upon during the present session. Timorous men fear that the enemies of the treaty will now spend the next six months in contriving schemes to defeat it, and there are many rumors about the active hostility of the trust, and the sugar-beet men. Oxnard, the agent of the sugar beet men, is seen in many places, like the Italian street musician, on the street playing different anti-annexation tunes with his mouth, hands, feet and toes all at the same time. On the whole he has made no headway. He has greatly relied, in conversations with Senators on the cheap Asiatic labor of Hawaii in competition with the high-priced labor of the American farmer. But the statements of Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald regarding Asiatic labor in the sugar beet fields of California have silenced him. In this matter Mr. Fitzgerald has done Hawaiian interests a most valuable service. He hit hard. No representation by an agent of Hawaii has the force of a statement made by one who has full knowledge of the situation, but has no pecuniary interest in the result.

The vote of the Senate yesterday on protecting the reciprocity treaty in the tariff bill closes for the present a period of anxiety on the part of the Hawaiian representatives. Although men on the streets of Honolulu had "no doubts" on the subject, there were many friendly Congressmen who had serious doubts as to the result, owing to their long experience in legislative business. The war of bairns among the Republicans at one time made the outlook very serious. The vote which protects the reciprocity treaty is not a willing vote. It was given in order to put the annexation question in the foreground. If annexation fails, the party goes to pieces.

The annexation proposal has undoubtedly had reciprocal support from the members of the House. The Pro-treaty planks in the platform of the Republicans and the Republicans

for would have agreed to a notice of abrogation on a proposal to reduce the advantages. Efforts to secure reciprocity and disconnect it from annexation were useless. The city was at hand, and the Senate would have acted with some hostility if not checked by the President.

Mrs. Dominis is appealing to women here, the wives of Congressmen—and these susceptible creatures, who do not pretend to understand the situation, urge that "the dear Queen is left in poverty and want and must beg from door to door" because her property has been taken away. If the Government of Hawaii should make some provision for removing her from the field, it would be well. It is not a question of what she deserves, it is a question of acting wisely under the circumstances. Her support should not be made an issue in the coming discussion of the annexation treaty. Her visit to the Senate lobby was ill-timed. Senator Perkins introduced her to other Senators. "Duke" Palmer felt that he was doing some fine statesmanship in forcing the ex-Queen upon Congressmen.

W. N. A.

KAU NOTES.

Something About Fourth of July Celebration and Other Things.

In a letter from Kau yesterday morning an account of the Fourth of July celebration in that district was received. Following is the report:

"The Fourth of July was duly celebrated at Pahala on July 3d. The day was opened at sunrise with a salute of 21 guns, fired by the Citizens' Guard. Soon after (8 a. m.) the antiques and horribles paraded the principal thoroughfares (avoiding cane fields), headed by the Pahala String Band. After that followed a shooting contest by the members of the Citizens' Guard. Joseph Lino, Jr., was the successful competitor. Notwithstanding the strong wind, the shooting was good.

"After the shooting match, L. Chong entertained the members by giving a grand dinner.

"In the afternoon the games began with an exciting wheelbarrow race, then came the three-legged, banana, foot, donkey races and climbing the greased pole contests, as well as other events. The tug-of-war brought the sports to a close.

"In the evening came a very effective display of fireworks, pronounced a success by everybody.

"A general invitation being given by Mr. and Mrs. Walton, a large company sat down to supper, and the hospitality of the host and hostess was greatly appreciated.

"The day closed with rousing cheers for the red, white and blue and a vote of thanks to Geo. W. Paty for his indefatigable exertions in promoting the day's entertainment.

"The atmosphere is still with vapors from the Volcano.

"The Mikahala arrived at Honouapo July 9th and left on the 11th with a full load of Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company's and 3,750 bags Hawaiian Agricultural Company sugar.

"We are having very dry weather and water is getting short.

"Mr. and Mrs. Walton go down by this Mauna Loa; also, Dr. H. Pothmann who is off on a flying trip to California. He will return in about six weeks."

POISONED FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

We call particular attention to the subjoined statement. No incident of its kind, of equal interest and importance, has occurred of late years. A declaration so startling in its general scope, and so full of corroborative detail, certainly warrants the conclusion that a new epoch in the healing art has dawned upon us. Aside from the force of the legal forms which it assumes, the facts, as alleged, rest upon the results of a thorough and careful investigation.

[Copy.]

J. George Lack, of 123 Stamford street, Waterloo road, London, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

"I was always a strong, healthy man up to April, 1876. At this time, whilst engaged at the Stamford Street Embroidery Works, cleaning out a tank which had been used for dyeing purposes, I slipped and fell in the tank (which was covered with verdigris), cutting both my elbows. The parts soon became swollen, and in a week's time the flesh was putrid, as if gangrene had set in. My system seemed to be poisoned, and I began to lose strength rapidly, for my appetite left me, and I could not bear the sight of food, what little I did eat lay on my chest like lead. I went to the Royal Free Hospital, Guy's Inn road, where I was under treatment for five weeks, but I got worse. After this I got an order and went into the Lambeth Infirmary, where I was placed in No. 11 Ward. At this time my condition had become serious, for I felt so sick and faint that I could scarcely move, and after a time, I got so bad that I could only get up for an hour or two each day. Later large abscesses formed on my shoulder, and gradually spread over my face and the upper part of my body. My face was completely covered with the abscesses, which on healing left deep marks that I bear to this day. After this I had swelling around the joints and large abscesses formed in the calf of my leg, and I had also running wounds extending from the top of my ankle to the bottom of my foot. An offensive discharge of matter came from the parts, and it seemed as if the abscesses were drawing the life out of me. I was now in a hopeless helpless state and felt that I did not care how soon my end came. For days and days I never closed my eyes, and on one occasion I had but little sleep for eighteen days and nights, so that the doctor's keeping draught had no effect upon me. When I did sleep I fell asleep I slept from Monday to Sunday afternoon. From the doctor's draught and application I only got temporary relief. On

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Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Seigel's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedented power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Seigel's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

"The atmosphere is still with vapors from the Volcano.

"The Mikahala arrived at Honouapo July 9th and left on the 11th with a full load of Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company's and 3,750 bags Hawaiian Agricultural Company sugar.

"We are having very dry weather and water is getting short.

"Mr. and Mrs. Walton go down by this Mauna Loa; also, Dr. H. Pothmann who is off on a flying trip to California. He will return in about six weeks."

IT WAS ACCEPTED.

Resignation of Prof. Brigham Accepted by Trustees.

Professor Brigham, for many years curator of the Bishop Museum, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted by the Board of Trustees. In a measure, this will be a rather serious loss to the museum, for he has done much toward adding to the collection, but as he has conducted the institution on a "one-man" principle, he has not added to its popularity as a place of interest to either tourists or scientific men. Unfortunately for him, Professor Brigham's dislike for the Hawaiian race carried him to a point where he received the censure of many of the people of that race. This censure rather offended the curator and he tendered his resignation.

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POISONED FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

We call particular attention to the subjoined statement. No incident of its kind, of equal interest and importance, has occurred of late years. A declaration so startling in its general scope, and so full of corroborative detail, certainly warrants the conclusion that a new epoch in the healing art has dawned upon us. Aside from the force of the legal forms which it assumes, the facts, as alleged, rest upon the results of a thorough and careful investigation.

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HAWAII JOTTINGS.

From the present point of view, the proposed annexation is desirable, and we are glad the Connecticut Senators are in favor of it.—New Haven Register.

A treaty of annexation will undoubtedly be received with favor by the American people. The vote for its ratification will not run along party lines.—Boston Journal.

The value of the Islands is manifold. As a strategic point, either military or commercial, they afford this country a station in the middle of the Pacific, and on the way to the chief seaports of the Orient.—Buffalo Times.

It fortunately happens that there are neither political nor administrative difficulties in the way of annexation. To all intents and purposes Hawaii is an American colony now. Its affairs are conducted by Americans.—Brooklyn Eagle.

No better use of the great engine of the Executive power in its highest function of territorial expansion has been furnished by any of our Presidents than this President has now given us. Mr. McKinley has annexed Hawaii.—New York Press.

As a matter of pure business politics, looking to the future development of American commerce on the Western ocean and to the security of our Western shores, the acquisition of this group of Islands is of incalculable importance to the United States.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Bad as the bargain seems on the surface, we incline to the belief that there is nothing to be lost by the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. The proposition is not half so objectionable as the acquisition of Alaska seemed 30 years ago, at a cost of over \$7,000,000, but the United States wouldn't take 10 times \$7,000,000 for it today—Philadelphia Times.

Leading Democrats and Republicans meet on the common ground that the Islands should not be allowed to fall into the hands of any foreign power. Both recognize that Hawaii cannot sustain herself, and that sooner or later she must pass under some other flag, and they argue that, in order to our self-protection, that flag should be the Stars and Stripes.—Richmond Dispatch.

The consolidation of Hawaii with the United States will be to the immediate and increasing advantage of both countries. The commercial development of the Islands, already swift and substantial, will receive a new impetus. American trade influence in the Pacific will experience a rapid expansion. Our naval supremacy in those waters will be indispensible.—New York Mail and Express.

The problem presented to this Government is simply an alternative. The Hawaiian Islands are of such vast importance that their continued existence as an independent power is impossible. The little Republic cannot long maintain itself against foreign pressure. Either Hawaii must come under the control of the United States or else Japan or England will take possession. The Government of the Islands prefers union with the United States, and the administration coincides in that view.—Toledo Blade.

Japan, since she defeated the hordes of China, has been rather saucy about Hawaii. It is probable that the new Republic would be helpless and subject to being overrun by the Japanese were it not for the protective position of the United States, understood but not existing in reality. The practical control of our Government exercises over the Islands by moral influence may not last always. The time will probably soon come when we must annex, declare a protectorate or permit foreign domination over a people who are trying to profit by the example of the greatest Republic of all time—Cincinnati Enquirer.

We do not doubt that the annexation treaty ought to be and will be ratified. Forebodings of evil are largely insincere or unreasonable. This is the precise reverse of aggression. It is cordial acquiescence in the deliberate and intelligent aspiration of a Republic closely allied to the United States and dependent upon our co-operation for the realization of its natural destiny. Time and intercourse and immigration to a territory rich in undeveloped resources will inevitably produce all the conditions essential to convenient and equitable government and to a high civilization. The projected union will be prolific of blessings not only to those united but to all mankind.—New York Tribune.

The attitude of our Government has always held and its unmistakable policy for the future demand that it shall exercise a practical protectorate over Hawaii. If we have the name we might have the game. If we are to have the full responsibility we might as well have the full control. For more than half a century our statesmen have contemplated this acquisition. Modern conditions make it far more important than it seemed when that policy was projected. Commercial and naval development has greatly increased the necessity for outlying stations and bulwarks. Hawaii is the pivot of all the trans-Pacific lines. If we are to seek commercial expansion it lies directly in the pathway of trade advancement. The interests of both countries will be served by annexation, and the early consummation of the union is as certain as any event of the future can be.—Philadelphia Press.

EARLY CIVILIZATION.

Chinese and Japanese in Polynesia 2000 Years Ago.

A recent New York Tribune says that discoveries have been made in the Caroline Islands and other South Sea groups which may settle the long-standing controversy over the origin of the Aztecs. It is a singular coincidence that the news of the researches of F. W. Christian, of the Polynesian Society, arrives at the same time as the news of the finding of Chinese records at Hermosillo, Mexico, which are said to be 2,000 years old.

Christian says he has discovered extensive traces of the Chinese and the

Japanese in the islands of the Pacific and evidence pointing to the existence of a civilization nearly 2,000 years ago, which is linked with the ancient civilization in Central America. He spent nearly two years looking for traces of the Chinese in the islands, and was lucky enough to find ancient records, specimens and handiwork and weapons which proved that Asiatic races were extensive traders in the South Sea thousands of years ago. Evidence of a decisive nature was secured which shows that a large trade was carried on by way of the Caroline Islands between China and Central America, and that the ancient Chinese were more inclined to emigrate than their latter-day brethren, and colonized extensively.

Extensive inquiries were made as to the traditions of the Islanders, and many discoveries were made concerning the early history of the Malays with regard to navigation, all proving that the Torres Straits route to the Pacific was not taken, but that voyages were made to many of the Caroline Islands.

RAINFALL FOR JUNE, 1897.

From Reports to Weather Bureau. STATIONS ELEV. (FT.) RAIN (IN.)

HAWAII—		
Waialaea	50	3.46
Hilo (town)	100	3.19
Kaumana	1250	5.26
Ponahawai	1100	
Pepeekeo	100	2.36
Honomu	300	2.41
Honomu	950	3.35
Hakalau	200	2.13
Honolulu	—	2.18
Laupahoehoe	10	—
Laupahoehoe	900	—
Okala	400	—
Kukalau	250	0.78
Paauilo	750	0.57
Paauhau	300	0.32
Paauhau	1200	0.61
Honokaa	425	0.61
Honokaa	1900	1.02
Kukuihaele	700	0.71
Niulii	200	0.85
Kohala	350	—
Kohala Mission	585	0.91
Kohala Sugar Co.	234	1.15
Awia Ranch	1100	
Waimea	2720	1.37
Kaliua	950	4.90
Lanaihau	1540	6.09
Kealakekua	1580	
Kalahiki	800	2.20
Kalahiki	1200	4.85
Naalehu	650	1.24
Naalehu	1250	1.82
Honuapo	15	0.95
Hilea	310	0.50
Pahala	0.88	0.41
Olas	1850	5.53
Pohakuloa	2600	
Waiaukehula	750	3.89
Kapoho	110	
Poholki	10	2.48
Kamaili	650	3.69
Kalapana	8	1.80
MAUI—		
Kahului	10	—
Kaanapali	15	0.20
Olowaia	15	0.40
Laahinaluna	—	
Hana Plantation	200	
Hana	1800	
Hamo Plantation	60	2.71
Paia	180	0.55
Puuumalei	1400	0.61
Haleakala Ranch	2000	0.51
Kula	4000	
MOLOKAI—		
Mapulehu	70	1.85
LANAI—		
Koole	1600	2.56
OAHU—		
Punahoa W. Bureau	50	1.44
Honolulu (Green st)	100	1.86
Kulaokahua	50	0.99
King St. (Kewalo)	15	
Kapiolani Park	10	1.11
Manoa	100	
Pauoa	50	2.92
Insane Asylum	30	2.62
Nuuanu (School st)	50	
Nuuanu (Wyllie st)	250	
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn)	405	
Nuuanu (H'way H)	730	
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	
Maunawili	300	2.46
Kaneohe	100	
Ahuimanu	350	3.74
Waimanalo	25	0.73
Kahuku	25	2.11
Waianae	15	2.50
Waianae	1700	8.23
Ewa Plantation	60	1.84
KAHUAI—		
Libue, Grove Farm	200	1.95
Libue (Molokoa)	300	2.72
Hanamaulu	200	1.59
Kilauea	825	3.03
Hanalei	10	2.52
Waimea	82	0.91
Makaweli	50	
JUNE AVERAGES.		
Hawaii Stations Aver. by Dist'ts	2.45	
Maui Stations Aver. by Dist'ts	1.19	
Oahu Average by Districts	2.25	
Kauai Average by Districts	2.01	
General Average	2.13	
Normal Average for June	2.33	

Records Not Hitherto Published:

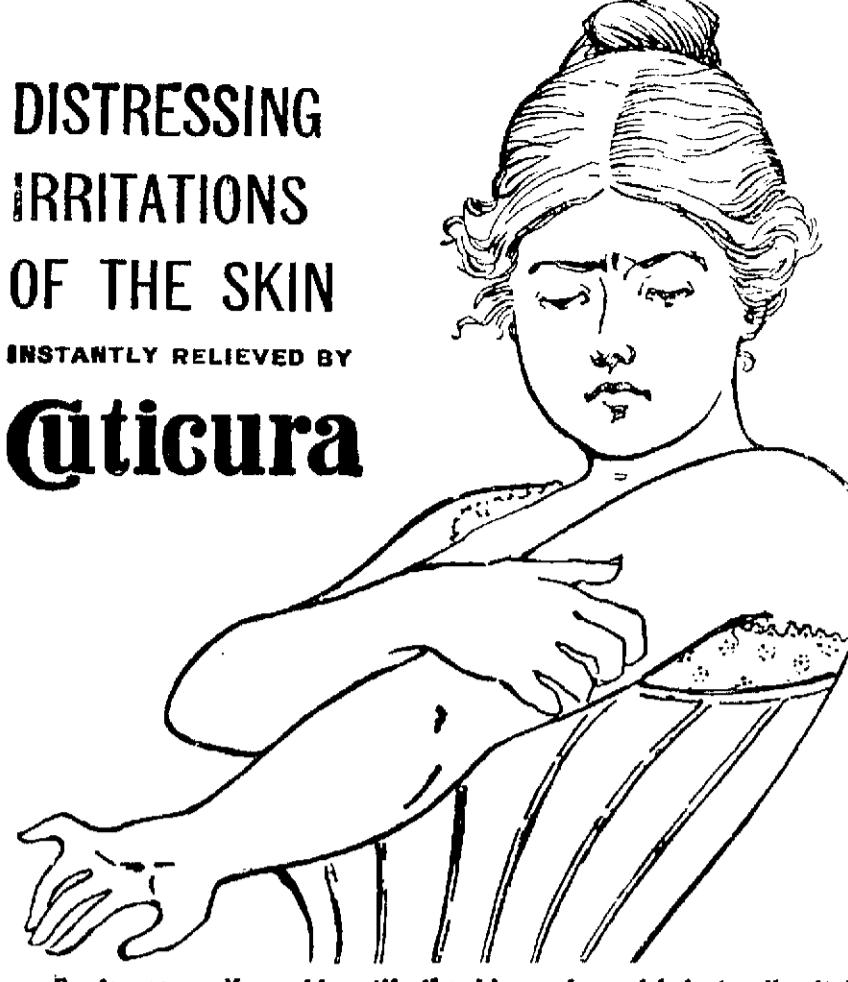
APRIL—		
Awini Ranch	4.79	
Hounapo	0.00	
Kasnapali, Maui	0.45	
Leahinaluna	0.06	
Haleakala Ranch	0.98	
Insane Asylum	1.66	
Kaneohe	1.01	
Kilauea, Kauai	1.43	
MAY—		
Niulii	1.17	
Awini Ranch	1.96	
Hounapo	0.00	
Haipapana	2.46	
Kula, Maui	1.44	
Insane Asylum	1.29	
Ahuimanu	4.12	
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Kauai Average by Districts	2.01	
General Average	2.13	
Normal Average for June	2.33	

Records Not Hitherto Published:

Last summer one of our grand-children was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Cotic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Christian says he has discovered extensive traces of the Chinese and the

DISTRESSING
IRRITATIONS
OF THE SKIN
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY
CUTICURA



CASTLE AND COOKE LTD.
IMPORTERS

STEEL
PLOWS

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oliver Bros. Plow Works.

These, through good service and effective work on SUGAR and RICE PLANTATIONS, and elsewhere, have made for themselves a good reputation.

Reports from our customers show perfect satisfaction given in scouring, light draft and in every respect.

We now present to the public a full line, as follows:



The C. & C. Rice Plow

Sizes: 5 to 10 Inches.

Made for light cultivating and all ordinary use and by a systematic system of bracing these plows are both light and strong.

The Queen.

Sizes: 6, 8 and 10 Inches. For heavier work.

The Monarch.

Sizes: 12 and 14 Inches. For breaking and heavy plowing.

ALSO—

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.

Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

HILO, HAWAII

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soil by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

KILLED BY A BLAST

Native Workman Blown Over the Pali.

Blast Went Off Unexpectedly—Man Leaves Family in Poor Circumstances.

Kilauea, a native, aged 36 years, was killed by being thrown over the side of the Pali at about 2:30 p. m. yesterday, this in turn being caused by the discharge of powder used in blasting a new road down to the other side of the island.

For quite a while a gang of natives, some 10 in all, has been engaged in the work of blasting away the rock and dirt down along on the side of the Pali, the purpose being, as stated above, the building of a new road. Joe Puni, a trustworthy native, is the head luna. A great deal of care has always been exercised on account of the extreme danger of the work.

Yesterday Kilauea, being next to Puni so far as authority is concerned, was put in charge of the gang of natives, on account of the fact that the latter had some other work to attend to a little farther away.

Kilauea and his men went along with the work, and shortly after 2 p. m. had one large hole, six feet deep and four inches in diameter bored in the dirt and rock. The powder was poured in and the fuse set.

Piikuhawi was detailed to light the large charge, and Kilauea took it upon himself to attend to the other two. This being done, Kilauea cried to the men to scatter, while he and his assistant did the same.

As was to be expected, the small charges went off first, and Kilauea, not stopping to think long enough, began to grumble at Piikuhawi as follows:

"Do you see what you have done? The charges I lighted went off first. You pounded your powder wrong."

With this he started toward the large hole and to his death. Stooping over, he attempted to again light the powder, when the charge went off with a dull roar, and Kilauea was thrown into the air and landed 40 feet down the side. It being steep at the place where he struck, Kilauea rolled down and over the Pali, a distance of 170 feet.

Makaokalani went down after the unfortunate man, who breathed just twice, and then expired. His skull was crushed in front and his mouth badly mangled. Bruises covered his body.

Upon receiving the information at the police station, Captain Parker was dispatched to the scene. Stopping at H. H. Williams' on the way up, he left orders to have a wagon sent up at once. After all investigations had been made, the body was brought to town to be prepared for burial. The funeral will take place today.

It is probable that if Kilauea had not rolled down the side he would not have met death. This seems to be pretty well proven by the fact that Steve Thompson, the messenger boy of the gang, followed Kilauea to the hole out of nothing else but curiosity, and, being but three feet away from the place at the time of the explosion, was thrown into the air with Kilauea. He was fortunate enough to land very near the hole, and aside from a scratch on the face, was not hurt a bit. The scare he received was, perhaps, the worst injury he sustained.

Deceased leaves a wife and a one-month-old baby in the most indigent circumstances, with nothing to eat and nothing to wear. The wife is almost on the verge of desperation in her hovel on Kukui lane. Messrs. Whitehead & Wilson, the men who have the contract for building the new road, left \$50 with the woman to defray the funeral expenses of her deceased husband, this out of the goodness of their hearts, for Kilauea was in no way under them. He was one of the employees of Joe Puni, to whom a certain part of the work had been sub-let.

GAEIC ARRIVES.

Brings With Her Some Well Known People.

The O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Wm. Finch commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at about 6:30 o'clock last evening, after a fine passage of 6 days and 3 hours from San Francisco. For this, the captain has the thanks of all Honolulu. News was being anxiously awaited, and the work of getting the Gaelic in on such good time will not soon be forgotten.

If the trip down was good, the trip up was better, 6 days, 1 hour and 48 minutes being the time.

Charles E. Brown, the purser, has the thanks of the Advertiser for many favors.

Following are some of the passengers for Honolulu and passing through to China and Japan, together with a few points about them:

Capt Thos. Porter, son of the renowned Admiral Porter, of the American Navy, who is here to take the post of executive officer of the U. S. S. Marion.

H. Lansing and M. J. McCormick, who are destined to the posts of ensigns on the U. S. S. Philadelphia and Marion.

Mrs. Geo C. Perkins, wife of United States Senator Perkins, who is here for a trip in the interests of her health. She is accompanied by her son Fred K. Perkins.

Hon. H. A. Widemann returning from a business and pleasure trip to the States.

A. D. McLellan, who comes to Honolulu to be present at the wedding of his son, soon to take place.

G. R. Demetri, nephew of Mr. S. B. Dole, who here for like reasons.

Albert F. Judd, Jr., and J. Judd, son

of Chief Justice Judd, who have just graduated from Yale.

W. R. Castle, Jr., who comes home to spend his vacation, after one year in Harvard.

R. W. Irwin, United States Minister to Japan, who is returning to his post after a vacation at his home in the States.

Capt. C. V. Gridley, who goes to Yokohama to relieve Captain Reed, of the Olympia.

Mr. Fung Wing Hong, Chinese Consul at San Francisco, and Mr. Fong Yin Sun, an attache. Both are returning home on a vacation.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The brig Lurline sailed from San Francisco for Kahului, July 4th.

The Australia, due July 20th, will be the next steamer from San Francisco.

The U. S. S. Adams arrived in Seattle, July 2d, after a cruise from this port.

The missionary packet Morning Star sailed from San Francisco for this port, July 2d.

The Hawaiian bark Santiago to Hilo and the brig John D. Spreckels to Mahehona, are both on the way.

The American bark Albert, Griffiths master, sailed for San Francisco early yesterday afternoon, taking a full cargo of sugar.

The ship Commodore, damaged in the Oceanic dock fire in San Francisco, will leave that port for Honolulu on or about July 21st.

Crews of the Japanese from the Naniwa are out constantly in the ship's gigs. They are very clumsy in the use of the oars. On Sunday last two of the boats had a race, and at least three fouls were noticed within about as many boat lengths.

The new White Star Steamer Delphic sailed from Liverpool, June 17, for New York. She will load at the latter port for London, and after completing that voyage will be placed in the company's New Zealand Line, for which she was especially designed. She has very large refrigerating capacity, and can carry over 100,000 carcasses of mutton at one trip. She was built by Harland & Wolff at Belfast, and was launched January 5, 1897.—N. Y. Maritime Register.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, July 13.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hamakua.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Hawaii.

Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, from Kauai.

O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.

Wednesday, July 14.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, July 15.

Schr. Norma, Rosehill, from Palmyra.

Stmr. Helene, Freeman, from Hawaii ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, July 13.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kauai.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Kauai ports.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, July 14.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Hanamoku and Ahukini.

O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for China and Japan.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Oahu ports.

Thursday, July 15.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Honokaa and Kukuhiae.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, for Lahaina.

Am. bark Albert, Griffiths, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, July 14.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Hanamoku and Ahukini.

O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for China and Japan.

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Am. bark Albert, Griffiths, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, July 14.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Waimea, at 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Hamakua, per stmr. Noeau, July 13.—Mrs. Lindsay and 35 on deck.

For San Francisco, per bark Alden Besse, July 13.—Hermann Kimball, Miss Stetson, Miss Moore.

From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, July 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wallis, W. D. Baldwin Chaplain.

Thos. Porter, H. Lansing, G. R. Denett, Albert C. Judd, Jr., J. Judd, Hon. H. A. Widemann, Mrs. Geo C. Perkins and nurse, Fred K. Perkins, M. J. McCormack, W. R. Castle Jr., A. D. McLellan, Mrs. Harry Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Lorr Anderson, Mrs. Eliza Carlson, M. W. Stetson, G. Pollitz, H. Y. Stillman, G. S. Warner.

From Kauai per stmr. Kauai July 13.—W. D. Rowell, Mrs. Scott and 3 on deck.

From Maui and Hawaii port, per

Mauna Loa, July 13.—C. M. Wall.

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